

1 June

State Dept. review
completed.

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Reaction in Latin America was generally one of satisfaction. A representative comment was that of Chilean Foreign Minister Ortuzar, who told newsmen that the assassination was a "natural end that awaits all dictators. . . who make a mockery of the rights and freedoms of man." In Haiti, the reaction was one of alarm as the government reinforced its border guards and mobilized the President's special militia. In Cuba, comment in the Castro-controlled press stressed the hope that the dictator's death would mean the "liberation" of the Dominican people, who now have "a magnificent opportunity to recover their freedom." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In Venezuela, where President Betancourt was the target of an almost successful assassination attempt mounted by Trujillo

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last year, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution of solidarity with the Dominican people. President Betancourt told the American ambassador on 31 May that his government had set aside air and naval forces and is prepared to send troops to the Dominican Republic if coordinated hemisphere military action is requested to help in maintaining internal order there.

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T NSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 1 June 1961
TO: Mr. J. Bromley Smith		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING White House	
REMARKS: Mr. Sheldon suggests that the attached Briefs be forwarded to the Presidential party. They have been selected from those to appear in tomorrow morning's Central Intelligence Bulletin.		
FROM: <i>CIA/OC</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

GPO : 1957-O-439445

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Dominican Republic: The appearance of unity and stability being maintained by President Balaguer and the diverse elements that formed the government and the military and political machines of the late dictator is probably a mere facade. The rivalries and jealousies among Trujillo's underlings, which only occasionally came to the surface during his lifetime, are deepseated and almost certain to weaken the regime in the near future. While members of the Trujillo family and those high officers most intimately associated with the dead dictator now feel they have no recourse but to stand or fall together, other high officials, military as well as civilian, recognize the hostility to the Trujillo regime that has been engendered among important segments of the Dominican population. These officials may well become convinced that their futures would be better served by an alliance with the anti-Trujillo dissident elements. The 31 years of Trujillo rule, however, has left a legacy that severely hampers any immediate transition toward democratic government.

The American Consulate reported on 1 June that the capital city is being patrolled by heavily armed military and police units and that the general attitude of the people there is a compound of suppressed excitement, fearful apprehension, and grim satisfaction

that Trujillo is dead. The consul also notes that there has been a wave of panic buying of food in the capital. While reports of developments outside the capital are scanty, the consulate reports some indications of violence in the traditionally dissident interior region known as the Cibao.

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Sino-Soviet Bloc

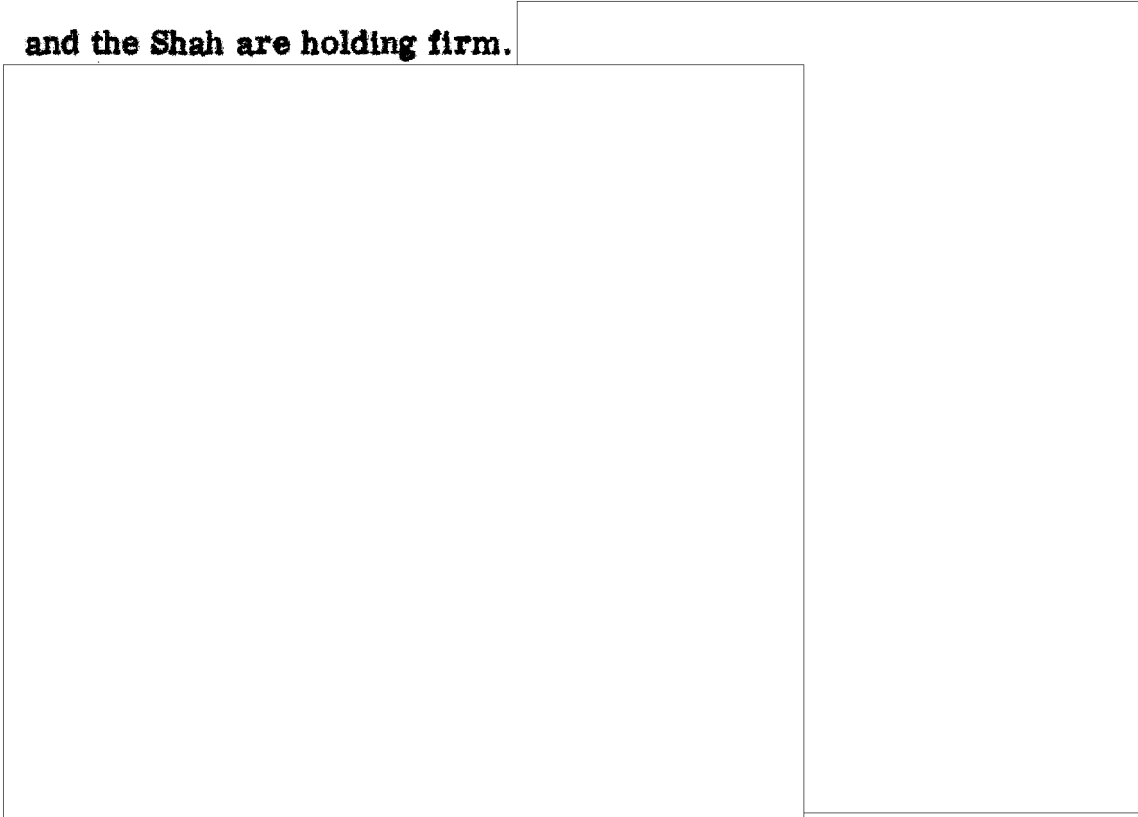
Moscow and the East European satellites continue to portray the Vienna meeting as a generally favorable development which could serve as a point of departure for further negotiations. In the past week, however, a note of caution has been injected.

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Soviet spokesmen have taken an optimistic line in public and are apparently under instructions to treat the meeting as an opportunity to lay the groundwork for an accommodation of Soviet and American positions on key East-West issues. Peiping's initial editorial comment gives minimum endorsement to the meeting as "new proof of the USSR's sincere desire" for peace, but maintains its line of harsh denunciation of US policies. While implying reservations regarding the advisability of such a meeting, the editorial published in People's Daily on 1 June suggests that Peiping is adhering to the apparent understanding, reached at the November conference of Communist leaders, to refrain from openly attacking another top-level meeting between Khrushchev and the President.

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Iran: An Undersecretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry has expressed to the American Ambassador his serious concern over the growing neutralist sentiment and pressure for withdrawal from CENTO among influential Iranians. Members of Prime Minister Amini's government reportedly want the new regime to withdraw its public support for CENTO, but Amini and the Shah are holding firm.



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